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ances, are reprinted. The work has been done in the Harvard College and Law School libraries, and in the English libraries and public record and patent offices.

Except for certain indirect consequences, the author conceives the policy of monopoly to have culminated in failure. The monopoly companies gave the community a certain amount of experience in business organization, in the accumulation and management of capital, and led more or less directly to the development of the system of patents for encouraging invention, but their immediate effect was to "foster corruption and exploitation of the community for private advantage."

English economic history has been better written than that of any other country in the world, and it seems, at least to English and American economists, better worth writing. To that literature the present monograph is a scholarly contribution.

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*The Battles of Labor: Being the William Levi Bull Lectures for 1906.* By CARROLL D. WRIGHT. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co., 1906. 12mo, pp. 220.

*Christianity and the Working Classes.* Edited by GEORGE HAW. London: Macmillan, 1906. 8vo, pp. 257.

It would be difficult indeed for Mr. Wright, who has achieved so much in the field of practical economic research, to add to or to detract from his great repute among scholars. Written out of hand for the layman, or rather perhaps for the clergy, the course of lectures published under the title *The Battles of Labor* gives evidence, not of scientific research extended, but rather of fulness of experience, reminiscence, and common knowledge regarding labor troubles of all times.

The greater portion of Lectures I and II is devoted to a recitation of those "revolts and massacres growing out of labor conditions largely in antiquity and through the ages prior to the institution of the factory system," which are conceived to form "the dark and unhappy background of the modern battles of labor," including, of course, the first great strike recorded in history, organized among

the Jews by Moses. In the first hundred pages we come down through the centuries at a tremendous pace, bringing up short with a brief discussion of boycotts, peaceful picketing, and injunctions in our own time.

Lecture III is descriptive of the several more notorious labor contests of the last thirty or forty years in the United States, the railroad strikes of 1877 on the Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines, the strike of the telegraphers in 1883, the strike on the Gould system in 1885 and 1886, the Homestead strike in 1892, the Pullman strike of 1894, and the recent strikes in the anthracite coal-field. Having completed this survey of historical data, the author devotes his final lectures to an account of methods of avoiding industrial warfare today—methods of conciliation, arbitration, and “industrial righteousness.” The whole treatment of labor problems is frankly descriptive, discursive, and unsystematic.

These lectures have been delivered under a foundation established to secure annually in a course of lectures the free, frank, and full consideration of the “application of Christian principles to social, industrial, and economic problems of the time.” It is perhaps in courteous recognition of the spirit of the letter of indowment for these lectures that Mr. Wright is led to observe that the betterment of the conditions of labor must depend upon the “practical application of the great principles which make Christianity what it is;” the problems of the future are to be met with a “new application of religion.”

In *Christianity and the Working Classes* Mr. George Haw has gathered considerable evidence going to show how the working classes of England regard the teachings of the church and the principles of Christianity. Among the contributors to this volume are church officials, members of Parliament, the wardens of Toynbee Hall, Bramwell Booth of the Salvation Army, and other students of labor conditions. The text of these essays is found in the “falling-away of the working classes of England from the Christian church,” and the question is raised whether labor’s “good-will and attention” can be recovered. The church comes in for a more or less conventional arraignment in these essays for not preaching and practicing the true principles of Christianity, but there is something passing the conventional in the cries that come up from the working classes themselves, who seem more and more disposed to regard modern Christianity as “a trump card in the hands of the wealthy

classes." In the mind of one of Mr. Haw's correspondents, "the churches each year tend to become more and more mere machinery for the Sunday recreation of the well-fed and the well-dressed." Another writes:

My brother Jack is a coal-miner. He is a filler and a trimmer. . . . The place he has to work in is so hot and polluted with gases that a man sweats sitting down doing nothing. Brother Jack works naked as a newborn baby, except that he has a pair of socks and clogs upon his feet. Let anyone have a week or two in his place, and I dare say he will in that short time get a big enough burden on, and will most truly find out that he cannot lay it on Jesus.

This defection of the working classes is of course attributed to the failure of the church "to meet the people's needs," but among working classes themselves there seems to be a general growing disposition to condemn the "comfortable" teachings of religion itself as offering no solution of the labor problem, to reject just those great principles which have made the Christian religion what it is and to adopt other principles of conduct and social regeneration.

J. C.

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*The Business Man's Library.* Chicago and New York. The System Co.

1. *Organizing a Factory.* By C. E. Woods. 8vo, pp. 156.
2. *The Cost of Production.* By B. C. BEANS. 8vo, pp. viii+198.
3. *Credits and Collections.* By T. J. ZIMMERMAN, *et al.* 8vo, pp. 6+196.
4. *Selling.* By various writers. 8vo, pp. vi+199.
5. *Buying.* By various writers. 8vo, pp. 216.
6. *Business Correspondence.* By C. A. BURT, *et al.* 8vo, pp. 221.

The above six volumes constitute the "Business Man's Library." These books contain respectively (1) an analysis of the elements in factory organization, a presentation of the fundamental principles of factory management and a description of the methods to be used in every department of factory operation; (2) the principles of the science of costs, with illustrative examples by cost experts for